

Replacement Sheet

4/6



The screenshot displays the COGENT MEDICINE website. At the top, the logo features a stylized head profile next to the text "COGENT MEDICINE" and the tagline "Web tools for clinical excellence". A navigation bar includes links: Home, About Cogent Medicine, Contact Us, New Editors Choice, Search MEDLINE, My Library, My Queries, My Profile, and Log Out. The main heading is "ICD-9-CM Evidence-Based Medicine MEDLINE® Search".

The interface is divided into two main sections: "ICD-9-CM Term Finder" and "Evidence Based Medicine Filter".

**ICD-9-CM Term Finder:** A list of medical categories is shown, including "ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS", "DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS", "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS", "DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM", and "DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM". The "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS" category is selected.

**Evidence Based Medicine Filter:** A search box contains the text "Cogent Medicine". Below it, a list of filters is shown, including "Neurotic disorders, personality disorders, and other nonpsychotic mental disorders", "Neurotic disorders", "Personality disorders", "Sexual deviations and disorders", "Alcohol dependence syndrome", "Drug dependence", "Opioid type dependence", "Heroin", "Meprobamate", "Methadone", "Morphine", "Opium", "Opium alkaloids and their derivatives", "Synthetics with morphine-like effects", "Nondependent abuse of drugs", and "MENTAL RETARDATION". The "Heroin" filter is selected.

A "Search" button is located in the top right corner of the filter section.


FIGURE 4

5/6

FIGURE 5

Replacement Sheet

6/6

**COGENT MEDICINE**  
*Web tools for clinical excellence*

COGENT MEDICINE

Home | About Cogent Medicine | Contact Us | **New Editors Choice** | Search MEDLINE | My Library | Edit Library | My Profile | Log Out

**Dr. Sigmund Freud's Library**  
[\(Open All Contents\) | Edit Library](#)  
  
\* Folder Contains New Editors Choice Citations  
**Radiation Oncology**  
**Medical Oncology**  
**Psychiatry**

- ADHD, Child & Adult
- Eating Disorders
- Emergency Psychiatry \*
- Mood Disorders
- Pharmacological Aspects \*
- Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders
- Sexual and Gender Identity Disorders \*
- Sleep Disorders
- Substance-Related Disorders
  - Alcohol
  - Amphetamine
  - Cocaine
  - Opoids
  - My Saved Citations
  - Polysubstance

**Selected Citation Details**  
**PMID** 12126602  
**Title** Changes in methadone treatment practices: results from a national panel study, 1988-2000.  
**Author** D'Aunno T, Pollock HA  
**Source** JAMA. 2002 Aug 21;288(7): 850-6.  
**Abstract** **CONTEXT:** Results from several studies conducted in the early 1990s showed that the majority of US methadone maintenance programs did not use treatment practices that met established standards for the care of heroin users. Effective treatment for heroin users is critical given the upsurge in heroin use and the continued rate of injection drug use in the human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis C epidemics. **OBJECTIVES:** To examine the extent to which US methadone maintenance treatment programs have made changes in the past 12 years to provide adequate methadone doses and to identify factors associated with variation in program performance. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** Program directors and clinical supervisors of nationally representative methadone treatment programs that varied by ownership (for-profit, public, or private not-for-profit) and setting (eg, free-standing, hospital-based) were surveyed in 1988 (n = 172), 1990 (n = 140), 1995 (n = 116), and 2000 (n = 150). **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE:** Percentage of patients in each treatment program receiving methadone dosages of less than 40, 60, and 80 mg/d. **RESULTS:** The percentage of patients receiving methadone dosage levels less than the recommended 60 mg/d has decreased from 78.5% in 1988 to 33.0% in 2000. Results also show that programs with a greater percentage of African American patients are especially likely to dispense low dosages, while programs with Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations accreditation are more likely to provide adequate methadone doses. **CONCLUSIONS:** Efforts to improve methadone treatment practices appear to be making progress, but many patients are still receiving substandard care.

FIGURE 6